

**SPEECH OF
N. N. FLEMING, ESQ.
OF ROWAN,
ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION,**

*Delivered in Committee of the Whole in
the House of Commons of North-Carolina,
January 16th, 1861.*

The Committee having under consideration the bill authorizing the Governor to call a convention of the people of North-Carolina, Mr. Fleming addressed the Committee as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I feel some reluctance in occupying the time of the Committee at this late day, as I know it is important that we should come to a vote upon this bill at as early a day as possible. I hope, sir, that I am duly impressed with the great and momentous importance of the bill now under consideration. Sir, I agree with the gentlemen from Edgecombe, that this is the most important bill that has occupied the attention of any legislative body in North-Carolina since the days of the revolution. Although I may not be able to bring to the discussion of this question the same ability and eloquence which have been displayed by others, yet I bespeak from the committee that patient and impartial hearing which the importance of the subject demands. I ask the committee to "hear me for my cause and be patient that you may hear me."

Mr. Chairman, in the remarks, which I am about to submit, I shall abstain from any thing calculated to excite party feeling and prejudice; and although I may feel called upon to say something in vindication of the party with which I have had the honor to act, against the charge of having brought the present unhappy calamities upon the country, yet I hope to do so with that courteous and kindly feeling which should actuate us all as brother North-Carolinians, surrounded as we are by a common danger and linked together in one common destiny.

Mr. Chairman, my friend from Ashe, (Mr. Crumpler,) in the eloquent remarks which he submitted to the committee a few days ago, attributed the present most unhappy condition of the country to the disruption of the Charleston Convention. It will not be difficult, I think, to demonstrate that in this idea the gentleman is entirely mistaken. Suppose that the Charleston Convention had not been disrupted, but had acted harmoniously and nominated with perfect unanimity Mr. Douglas or Mr. Dickinson, or any other gentleman: however acceptable to the great masses of the democratic party, it would have been utterly impossible to elect him. I take it that Mr. Douglas, Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Bell combined, received more votes at the North than any one man could have received, even though he had been the unanimous nominee of the Charleston Convention. Yet Mr. Lincoln received majorities over the combined votes of Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell in a sufficient number of the Northern States to secure his election—in all the northern States, in fact, except New Jersey. So it seems to me, sir, that such was the strength of the black republican party at the North, that would have been impossible to defeat their candidate by any combination of efforts or circumstances. The gentleman from Ashe said that he refrained from denouncing the black republicans at the North, not because he had any affiliation with them or any toleration for them or their doctrines, for he hated them as cordially as any one, but he thought it would be a waste of time, as they probably would never hear of it, and consequently he could produce no impression upon them. Mr. Yancey and South-Carolina, and the fire-eating secessionists of the South, however, were not so fortunate; and one would have supposed from the eloquent denunciations which he poured upon their devoted heads, that he hoped that they might possibly hear it, and it might produce some effect upon them. I have not yet learned what effect the remarks of the gentlemen have had upon Mr. Yancey and South Carolina and their coadjutors, but it is to be hoped that it was a good one.

One of the arguments urged by the gentleman from Ashe against the call of a convention was, that there would be a fierce canvass by the candidates for the convention, and the people would be told what Lovejoy and Giddings and Seward and others had said, so as to inflame their minds and exasperate them against the Northern people and render them disaffected with the Union. Notwithstanding the gentleman may feel a little sensitive upon that point, and although I feel somewhat reluctant to say anything disagreeable to him, yet I shall tell you upon the course of my remarks to allude to some things which have been said by these and other prominent members of the black republican party, for I think the people ought to know these things—they ought to know the violent and intolerant views and feelings entertained towards them and their institutions by the abolitionists.

Sir, it is said that the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency is not a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union. I admit that the simple election of any man to the presidency is not of itself a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the government. But, sir, considering the antecedents of Mr. Lincoln and his party, their violent, vindictive and fanatical hatred towards the people of the South, their dangerous and continued aggressions upon their rights and institutions, and the sectional and aggressive policy likely to be adopted by the incoming administration, I do not think that the South can submit with safety. But gentlemen say wait for the *overt act*. Sir, it is the part of prudence and wisdom to ward off a threatened danger, and not to wait until it is too late. The law of self-preservation would tell us to *warn a threatening adversary*, and not wait until he has us in his power, for fear of being guilty of a breach of the peace.

But, sir, why was Mr. Lincoln elected president? Was it because he possessed in an eminent degree those qualifications

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The Banner.

J. J. STEWART, } Ed's. Pro's
W. L. SAUNDERS, }

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1861.

of a navigable stream, are entitled to its free navigation. In the second place, it will be to the interest of the States lying upon the lower waters of the Mississippi to keep it open, because they gain most of their provisions from the Northwest. But experience has shown that this is not apt to be a cause of war. In Europe there are several long navigable streams—the Danube, the Rhine, the Elba, and others which run through several foreign States, yet their free navigation is a cause of no difficulty.

HOW MUCH THE UNION COSTS.

And, sir, what do we pay for the privilege of remaining in a Union which does not protect us in our rights? There is collected by way of impost and duties by the Federal Government, annually, 60 to 70 millions of dollars. For the convenience of calculation, we will say 66 millions. This duty is paid by the consumer. It makes just two millions of dollars to the State. Or if we suppose that North Carolina consumes only half as much as an average State, she would pay one million, not to speak of what she pays to the northern manufacturers by way of protection. In 1850, the entire production of agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and mining pursuits was \$2,613,336,463. Two and a half per cent. on this amount would yield \$65,336,111.57. So we pay by way of duties to the general government, two and a half per cent., or two dollars and a half in the hundred, of the entire agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and mining productions of the country.

The real estate of the United States was valued in 1850 at \$3,800,000,000, and we pay nearly two per cent. to the general government upon that amount.

WHY SHOULD WE DELAY LONGER?—THE UNION IS ALREADY BUZZED.

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen still insist upon delay. "Why delay, especially in calling the Convention. Sir, shall we hesitate to call this Convention and let the people be heard?" Day by day States are withdrawing from the Union. We are now in the midst of a revolution. The General Government is reeling to its base and tottering to its fall. Sir, the Union is already dissolved—it is among the things that were. The question now is whether we shall remain in the Union at the mercy of the Northern States, or shall we join our Southern sisters. Four Southern States have already seceded, Georgia will go in a few days. Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas have called conventions of the people. Shall North Carolina alone refuse to allow the people to be heard?

But some gentlemen are very much opposed to following South Carolina?

Would we not also be following Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia? Sir, I have about as much respect for those hot-headed and ill-bred South Carolinians who are constantly abusing and disparaging North Carolina.

Sir, I am not here to defend South Carolina. Whether in the field, the Senate or the forum, she stands second to no State in the Union. I point you to her Pinckney, her Marion, her Butler, her Calhoun, her Preston, whose names will live in the hearts of a grateful people when their malcontents shall have sunk into their merciful oblivion.

I understand that the Palmetto flag has been sneered at in a public speech in this hall as a contemptible rag. If the Palmetto flag ever resembled a rag it must have been when the remnants of the gallant Palmetto regiment returned with it riddled with the Mexican balls from the bloody fields of Cherubusso.

Sir, I am not particular as to what kind of a convention is called. I do not believe that this Legislature has any right to restrict a convention of the people. I am sorry to see gentlemen who were willing to forgo the white basis for the purpose of securing a party success, now endeavoring to frighten eastern members from their property with that exploded idea. Eastern gentlemen need not be alarmed. The white basis never has commanded a respectable vote in the House or the Senate.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the Committee for the patient attention they have given me. I hope sir, that whatever we may do may redound to the honor, safety and prosperity of North Carolina.

Mr. Yeates. Would the gentleman be willing to accept my compromise from the North?

Mr. Fleming. I do not say that I would accept no compromise. I have no hope that any compromise will be offered which would be satisfactory to the South. I have but little confidence in the professions and compromises of the black republican party.

Mr. Yeates. I would then ask the gentleman what course he would pursue if he were member of the Convention?

Mr. Fleming. I should be ready to take steps to immediately withdraw North Carolina from the Union.

IMPORTANT FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—This morning's *Journal* contains an authoritative contradiction of a Washington despatch to the press, stating that Mr. Lincoln had written to his congressional friends recommending conciliatory measures. It says that the country may rest assured that in Abraham Lincoln they have a republican President, one who will give them a republican administration. Mr. Lincoln is not committed to the border State compromise, nor to any other. He stands immovably on the Chicago platform, and he will neither acquiesce in, nor counsel his friends to acquiesce in, any compromise that surrenders one iota of it.

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2. It is the duty of the President of the United States to enforce the laws thereof.

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NORTHERN CONGRESS.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 34.—In the Senate, to day, Mr. Wikinson presented a memorial signed by every Republican member of the Minnesota Legislature, in favor of coercion and non-compromise. He also made a vehement coercion speech.

J. J. STEWART, } Ed's. Pro's
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SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1861.

MR. M. D. Armfield is our authorized Agent for the Western portion of the State. He has authority to receive subscriptions and give receipts on account of the *Banner*.

APPOINTMENTS.

We are requested to say that the Candidates for seats as delegates in the Convention—both parties will meet their fellow-citizens at the following times and places :

Rowan Mills, Wednesday, Feb. 20th.
McLaughlin's Thursday, " 21st.
Hatter Shop, Friday, " 22d.
Morgan's Saturday, " 23d.
Beard's Steam Mill, Monday, " 25th.

REMEMBER THE TIME.—Next Thursday week, 23rd February is election day. Friends of the South, rally. Go to the polls early and work late for James E. Kerr and R. A. Caldwell; if you would save glorious old Rowan and your State from Abolition rule.

Executive Committee of Rowan. The following gentleman being appointed the Executive Committee of Rowan, were left out of the proceedings last week by accident:

A. M. NESBITT, A. HENDERSON,
J. B. BEARD, J. J. PEELER,
J. A. SLATER, W. F. LUCKIE,
C. A. HENDERSON, JOHN L. SHAVER.

The Southern Confederacy.

The Southern Congress has elected Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Miss., President, and Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President of the Confederate States of America.

The Northern Congress on the 18th instant, counted the electoral votes when the miserable Abolitionist, Abe Lincoln, was announced President and the contemptible assuming *Free Negro* Hamlin, Vice President of the Northern Confederacy.

Which will you have to reign over you fellow-citizens of Rowan? Will you take the name and Stephens, me who have grown gray in defense of our institutions and our constitutional rights or will you have your avowed enemies Old Abe and the Free Negro? Decide ye between them. You must choose your enemies of the North or your brothers and friends of the South. The Union is entirely gone, and he that now says the Union is not broken up and dissolved forever is either crazy or a deceiver.

Cotton States.

The work of establishing a Southern Confederacy goes bravely on, gaining friends and strength daily. The Southern Congress have elected President and Vice President to preside over the destinies of the South, and adopted for their constitution, the constitution of the original confederacy, with a few amendments, principally in reference to, and in favor of slavery. They will also, pass a law prohibiting the inter-State Slave Trade, except among those States immediately under their jurisdiction. North Carolina and the other Border States can, consequently, carry no more slaves into those States for sale.

How will this prohibition of the slave trade in the South affect North Carolina, if she shall pester going with the Abolitionized North, to a union with her sister States? Very materially, we think, from the fact that she being principally a grain growing State has been greatly enriched by raising negroes and selling them to the cotton growing States. This Trade being out, one great source of wealth will be stopped, and deliberative Old North Carolina will very likely have her slaves hemmed up in her borders where their great increase will soon make them unprofitable, as her enemies desire. Think of this freedom of North Carolina. It is a matter in which you are all interested, before you cast your votes for a union with those whose policy is to carry out these principles to your injury, and who declare that a union with you is a covenant with death and a league with hell. The South offers you protection if you will go with her. The North offers you free negro equality and burlesque taxes.

The Peace Congress.

It is reported that the Peace Congress have agreed on a proposition for the adjustment of the present troubles. And what does it amount to? It is very doubtful whether Congress will authorize it to be submitted to the people, and if it does, that will not bring back the Cotton States, which is the only thing that will induce the Northern people to vote for it. It is Cotton they want and Cotton they must have. This proposition will probably result in a Congressional Compromise which will come short of satisfying the Cotton States, and which will be another added to the many that have already been made, just to be trampled under foot by Lincoln and his party. We think we have had compromise enough. If the Constitution, which is broad and distinct, being an instrument formed by our venerable sires for our mutual protection and prosperity, is disregarded, in Heaven's name is it necessary for us to hope longer that any compromise will be regarded?

MR. FLEMING. A correspondent of the Charleston *News*, says that the census return for 1860, shows in the city of New York, some sickening features resulting from the "equality of the races" or abolition principles. 86 negro men in that city have white wives. This degrading amalgamation of the white and colored races, is all we can hope for by a union with the North, only to a more loathsome and greater extent, as the ratio of colored population is much greater here than it is there. Are you ready for such things, North Carolinians? Are you willing to see your fair daughters in the revolting embrace of the rusty negro? We do not believe you are, and that you will show by your votes that Rowan, at least, will not go for a union with those who have such degradation.

MR. S. A. HARRIS, professor in penmanship, is in our town for the purpose of conducting a class in this beautiful art. He has shown us a number of specimens of writing from students before and after taking lessons under him, which is a decided success in his favor. His system of teaching is good. He has taught here before and given universal satisfaction. All those who desire to write a good hand will do well to join his class. Tuition very low.

Our Raleigh correspondent has failed to give us any account of the proceedings of the Legislature, for the last two weeks. We fear he is sick. There is nothing, however, from what we can learn from our exchanges, of very great importance doing.

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The Negro. It is said by some, the negro is the sole cause of the dark cloud that has already thrown its gloomy pall over our once prosperous and happy country, and that still continues to loom up in the horizon of the ominous future, threatening to drench a Continent comparatively unknown to war, in blood, and with devastating annihilation forever the further existence of the Federal Union. This argument being false, does not come, however, from men of experience or sagacity; but from a few incorrigible submissives, admirers of Old Abe and the contemptuous arrogance of Hamlin, the Free Negro.

Let us suppose, for arguments sake, that it is the negro, and not principle, that has thrown our government into a woeful revolution and given us a forecastle of the "Irreversible Conflict" which is to continue if needs be, by fire and sword, until the 4 millions of slaves that now do the menial service, and work the cotton fields of the South, shall be set free and made our equals, both socially and politically—is this not a sufficient cause for rebellion? Look at it. Do you desire the millions of negro population in the South, to be set free among us, to stalk abroad in the land, following the dictates of their own natural instincts, committing depredations, rapine, and murder upon the whites? This is the best that we can expect. It is the natural consequence of Abolitionism, and if this is what you desire, then vote for a Union with the Northern Confederacy, over which the exponents of this execrable doctrine, Abe Lincoln and the free nigger will preside.

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LINCOLN'S OPINIONS AND MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Lincoln, in a speech at Columbus, is represented to have said: If the varying and repeatedly shifting of the present scenes are without precedent, which could enable me to judge by the past, it seemed fitting that, before speaking upon the difficulties of the countries, I should have gained a view of the whole field. To be sure, after all, I might be at liberty to modify or change my policy as future events might make such changes necessary. I have not maintained silence from any want of real anxiety, and it is a good thing that there is no more than anxiety, for there is nothing going wrong. It is a consoling circumstance that when we look about us, to find there is nothing that really hurts anybody. We entertain different views upon these things, but nobody is suffering anything. This is a most consoling circumstance, and from it, I judge that all we want is time, patience and reliance on God, who has never forsaken us.

The Last Electric Shock. The Richmond *Dispatch* speaking of the guns seized by the New York authorities, and the prompt and energetic action on the part of the Governor of Georgia in vindication of the rights of her citizens, makes the following happy comments:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA: I am here to thank you much for this magnificient welcome, and still more so for the very generous support given by your State to that political cause which I think is the true and just cause of the whole country and the whole world. Solomon says, 'There is a broad grin on every body's face at the lightning-like rapidity with which the New York police let go the guns as soon as Georgia seized the New York vessels.' It was one of the most beautiful electrical exhibitions we have ever witnessed."

The Governor of Georgia, standing at the end of the Savannah telegraph wire, gives the New York *Dogger*s, standing at the New York terminus, a single shock, and presto! the muskets drop out of their fingers as if their hands had been paralyzed by the lightnings of Heaven. We don't believe that, since guns were invented, muskets ever went off before as quickly as those Georgia guns. If the New York police always discharge their weapons as rapidly as they have just done when the Governor of Georgia drew their fingers on the trigger, they would be invaluable in battle."

Code of Honor.

We are exceedingly sorry that a very grave matter threatens to grow out of the matrimonial correspondence published in the *Banner*, a few issues since, and for which, we are to some degree justly c

LATEST NEWS.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The Abolitionists, to-day, express their willingness for a general Convention of all the States.

The Virginia, Peace Commissioners pronounce this a frivolous pretext to prolong the negotiations until Lincoln shall have been inaugurated, and say, if the present Peace Conference can't agree, there will be no use in any other assembly.

The Southern Border States are firm in demanding a final settlement. And yet they now nearly all acknowledge that this is impossible.

The case stands thus: Twenty-seven States remain in the Union; of these, twenty-six are required to ratify any amendment to the Constitution, provided the seceding States are considered still to belong to the Union. Twenty-six will never unite in any such ratification; and, on the other hand, Congress will never recognize the independence of the dissolved States; and thus there is a dead lock in the matter of a compromise.

Congress is rapidly pushing through measures looking to hostilities. Tyler says that he has the assurance that at least two of the Northern States will go with the South, if a single blow be struck by the South, if a single blow be struck by the Government at Washington towards the subjugation of the South.

Buchanan spent an hour with Tyler last evening, and thanked him for his intercession in preventing a collision thus far. The old public functionary is quite delighted at the prospect of there being no blood shed until after the 4th of March.

The Virginia and Kentucky Commissioners urge the withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Sumter. They argue that if it is true that the Federal troops are kept there for the protection of Charleston, Charleston does not desire their protection. The Commissioners ask why should protection be forced upon them. But the President steadily declines entertaining her request.

Judge Jernius Miller, of Georgia, Solicitor of the Treasury, resigned his office to-day.

The president has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Senate, to convene on the 4th of March.

The President has received a despatch stating that the question of attack on Fort Sumter has been submitted to the Southern Congress; that it has now become a matter of national and not State concern.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Lincoln begins to talk out. He made a speech at Indianapolis the other day, in which he said that he meant to deny the right of secession, to "enforce the laws," and to recover all the forts and Federal property now in the hands of the authorities of the seceding States, and to "collect the revenue." He declares himself opposed to "coercion," but that all these gentle measures must and shall be carried out. The news of this pleasant programme so coolly chalked out by the ruler of the Abolition States, has fallen like a bombshell in the ranks of the pacificators here. The Coercionists are highly elated.

Lincoln yesterday asked a distinguished Kentuckian whether the Legislature of his State were serious in passing anti-coercion resolutions?

The Kentuckian having replied "Undoubtedly," Lincoln rejoined, "Then, sir Kentucky had better prepare for war."

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29th. Cotton—Quotations of Monday are barely maintained. [No other market reports received.]

In the London market wheat had declined 1 1/2 d.

A SOUTHERN SYNPATIZER SHOT DEAD IN OHIO.—The Zanesville Courier of the 1st inst. contains the particulars of the shocking murder of William Wilkins, a few days previous, at Sewellsburg, Belmont county, Ohio. The murdered man was engaged in a heated discussion of the national troubles, during which he earnestly sided with the South, and, exhibiting a pistol, expressed his willingness to fight for her. One of his companions, who had taken part in the discussion, requested Wilkins to let him see the pistol, and upon his compliance with the request, remarked that if these were Wilkins' sentiments, it was a good time now as any other to make a commencement, and placing the weapon at the breast of the latter, fired, the ball entering the heart and killing him instantly. No arrest was made.

THE N. C. LEGISLATURE.—Since our last, the important bills affecting the following State works have passed their final reading and are ratified:

The Western N. C. Railroad; the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton Road; the Danville Connection from the Shops to Milton; also another (passed the House) from Greensboro' to Lenoirville; the Western Coalfields Road; the branch road from the Coalfields to the N. C. Roads; the branch road from the Wilmington road to or near Fayetteville, called by Mr. Fallon the "Huckleberry" road. Also the bill to complete the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. Many other important bills have passed. The Military bill and the Revenue bill have passed the House and are now before the Senate.—*State Journal*.

The bill passed to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, provides for an additional exchange of State bonds for the bonds of the Company to the amount of \$100,000, being \$60,000 for the Eastern Section, (Wilmington to Charlotte,) and \$40,000 for the Western section (Charlotte to Rutherford.) It also provides for constructing a line between this road and the North Carolina road at Salisbury.—*W. T. Journal*.

INAUGURATED ON HIS BIRTHDAY.—The Hon. Alexander Hamilton Stephens was born on the 11th of February, 1812, and was consequently 49 years of age on the day he took the oath as first Vice President of the Confederate States of America.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.

The session to-day, was devoted to completing an organization.

The credentials of Commissioners Preston, from South Carolina, Anderson, of Mississippi, and Benning, of Georgia, were received, and a Committee appointed to invite them to take seats in the Convention, and present their communications.

The Convention then adjourned. This body has gone to work very leisurely, though much feeling prevails relative to future action. What it will do depends on the proceedings of the Border Conference at Washington.

RICHMOND, Feb. 15.

The proceedings of the State Convention were unimportant.

Ex-Governor Wise made a speech. He closed his remarks by saying that if Virginia submits to Black Republican rule, he would turn from her and beg some sister Commonwealth to come and save the Mother of States.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Feb. 1, 1861.

Mr. Editor: Gen. Houston has rec'd from his Union position, and now acts in the greatest harmony with the Convention.

He announces himself in readiness to place himself at the head of the Texas military to defend the action of the people on the Ordinance of Secession. Gen. Houston is the most expedient man that ever lived.

The ordinance meets with general approbation.

WALTON.
Southern Guardian.

"We learn that the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State are clearly of opinion that State and County officers are eligible to seats in the State Convention," Standard.

VERMONT AGAINST COMPROMISE.

BURLINGTON, Feb. 7.

The late delegates to the Chicago Convention from Vermont, comprising many of the leading Republicans of the State met informally at Montpelier, last evening, and unanimously protested against the adoption of any of the proposed plans of compromise before Congress.

MARRIED.

On the 6th of February by the Rev. Whison Kimball, Wiley M. Shuping, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth C. Fisher.

On the 21st ult., by Rev. J. A. Linn, Mr. Aaron G. Lents to Miss A. S. Culp.

In Rowan county, on the 7th inst., by Daniel Lents, Esq., Mr. H. H. Swicegood and Miss C. Myers, all of Davidson.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN LYERLY AND CRAWFORD, in the butchery business, is this day dissolved, and will be wound up, and the assets sold.

WEST GREEN NURSERIES.

Also, a new collection of Vegetables, Shrubs, Roses, Green Houses and Bedding out plants.

WESTBROOK & MENDENHALL, Pro.

Greensboro' N. C., Feb. 5, 1861.

4-t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER though most thankful for the increasing patronage bestowed upon her for the last three years, now, to enable him, as far as his means are required, to continue a continuance of the same, pledging myself to "give 'em fits" in the latest and most approved style of marketing, and pressing done with neatness, and saving, and getting done at a low price.

J. L. LERYLY.

W. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHNSON PENNINGTON.

Salisbury, Feb. 19, 1861.

7-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER though most thankful for the increasing patronage bestowed upon her for the last three years, now, to enable him, as far as his means are required, to continue a continuance of the same, pledging myself to "give 'em fits" in the latest and most approved style of marketing, and pressing done with neatness, and saving, and getting done at a low price.

W. H. WYATT,

Druggist and Apothecary,

Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

EXTRA NOTICE.

W. H. WYATT hereby acknowledges under the present depression in business, his sales for January over the corresponding month last year to have increased nearly 50 per cent.

The cash system will be continued, with an increased attention to business, and a well kept up good stock—affording purchasers of Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Varnish, Spices, Seeds, Medicinal Wines, Brandies, &c., a like advantage in time and money, by giving him a call before purchasing.

All pharmaceutical preparations prepared and medicines dispensed by himself Day and Night.

SPECIALITIES, which should be kept in every family.

Wyatt's superior Cologne Water, at half price of the imported. Prices 15, 25, 50 cts. & \$100.

Wyatt's Invigorating Bitters, for General purposes, Price 40cts.

Do Tonic & Pills, for Chills & Fever, \$100.

Do Cordial for Dysentry, Flux, &c., 25cts.

Do Toothache Drops, relief in 1 min. 20cts.

Do Itch Ointment, certain cure, 25cts.

Do Specific Pills, no taste or smell, \$100.

Do Pulmonic Balsam, for consumption \$100.

W. H. WYATT,

Druggist & Apothecary,

Nos. 186 and 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

NOTICE.

W. H. WYATT is prepared to furnish all books that may be wanted, at the lowest price possible. He always keeps on hand a well selected library of Family Bibles, Bibles for children, and various books on all subjects, and most popular publications of the times, writing and printing paper of all sizes, cheaper than ever before offered, by the ream or at retail, blank Books of every description and size, Pens, Envelopes, Pictures, etc., etc.

INKS.

Harrison's Ink, Harrison's Columbian Ink, Jackson's Ink all sizes, Black and Red; Harrison's Carnine Ink, Arnold's Writing Fluid.

WALL PAPER.

To his already large and beautiful assortment of wall paper, he has added a large lot of the latest patterns, which for beauty, style, and cheapness are far superior to any ever before offered in this market. Window Shades, Fire Screens, etc., etc.

Orders of anything in his line solicited.

Salisbury, N. C. February 19, 1861.

7-tf

NOTICE.

J. STEWART IS PREPARED TO FURNISH at short notice Colleges, Schools Academies and the public generally with any books that may be wanted, at the lowest price possible. He always keeps on hand a well selected library of Family Bibles, Bibles for children, and various books on all subjects, and most popular publications of the times, writing and printing paper of all sizes, cheaper than ever before offered, by the ream or at retail, blank Books of every description and size, Pens, Envelopes, Pictures, etc., etc.

NOTICE IS HERETICALLY GIVEN

That application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina to incorporate the Union Mining Company of Baltimore city.

Jan. 22

3-5t

FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

If you wish to purchase fine Shirts and Collars I call at the Great Clothing Emporium of DAVID WEIL, No. 2, Granite Row

SPRAGUE BROS., SALISBURY, N. C.

HIDES.

THE highest market price paid in Cash for Green and Dry Hides. Apply to J. B. BEARD.

deci 17-78-24.

70-tf

THE DIRECTORS OF THE YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY will meet in MOCKSVILLE on Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1861.

G. W. JOHNSON, Pres.

deci 17-78-24.

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

PAY your toll and save prosecution and cost.

M. L. ROBERTS.

deci 17-78-24.

70-tf

THE LATEST NEWS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASH-

INGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The Abolitionists, to-day, express their willingness for a general Convention of all the States.

The Virginia, Peace Commissioners pronounce this a frivolous pretext to prolong the negotiations until Lincoln shall have been inaugurated, and say, if the present Peace Conference can't agree, there will be no use in any other assembly.

The Southern Border States are firm in demanding a final settlement. And yet they now nearly all acknowledge that this is impossible.

The case stands thus: Twenty-seven States remain in the Union; of these, twenty-six are required to ratify any amendment to the Constitution, provided the seceding States are considered still to belong to the Union. Twenty-six will never unite in any such ratification; and, on the other hand, Congress will never recognize the independence of the dissolved States; and thus there is a dead lock in the matter of a compromise.

Congress is rapidly pushing through measures looking to hostilities. Tyler says that he has the assurance that at least two of the Northern States will go with the South, if a single blow be struck by the South, if a single blow be struck by the Government at Washington towards the subjugation of the South.

Buchanan spent an hour with Tyler last evening, and thanked him for his intercession in preventing a collision thus far. The old public functionary is quite delighted at the prospect of there being no blood shed until after the 4th of March.

The Virginia and Kentucky Commissioners urge the withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Sumter. They argue that if it is true that the Federal troops are kept there for the protection of Charleston, Charleston does not desire their protection. The Commissioners ask why should protection be forced upon them. But the President steadily declines entertaining her request.

Judge Jernius Miller, of Georgia, Solicitor of the Treasury, resigned his office to-day.

The president has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Senate, to convene on the 4th of March.

The President has received a despatch stating that the question of attack on Fort Sumter has been submitted to the Southern Congress; that it has now become a matter of national and not State concern.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Lincoln begins to talk out. He made a speech at Indianapolis the other day, in which he said that he meant to deny the right of secession, to "enforce the laws," and to recover all the forts and Federal property now in the hands of the authorities of the seceding States, and to "collect the revenue." He declares himself opposed to "coercion," but that all these gentle measures must and shall be carried out. The news of this pleasant programme so coolly chalked out by the ruler of the Abolition States, has fallen like a bombshell in the ranks of the pacificators here. The Coercionists are highly elated.

Lincoln yesterday asked a distinguished Kentuckian whether the Legislature of his State were serious in passing anti-coercion resolutions?

The Kentuckian having replied "Und

GROVER AND BAKER'S

Noiseless Sewing Machine,

FOR PLANTERS' USE

The very great success of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine throughout the Southern States has been peculiarly gratifying to the manufacturers, who are led to believe that it approaches, if not equals, the best machine have been appreciated. The policy of the Company will be unchanged, and, as heretofore, each machine will be warranted in every respect to be represented. That we manufacture and sell the machine best adapted to all the wants of the people of the South, can be attested by thousands of Families and Planters who have them in daily use, and, feeling the importance of meeting every want of the southern people, we have just introduced

AN ENTIRELY NEW MACHINE,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR PLANTERS' USE; a machine that will sew the finest fabrics for the inmates of the household, and the coarsest goods for the negroes of the field. It is so simple in construction, that a servant of ordinary capacity can readily learn to use it, and keep it in order. In order to meet the demand, we have not got time to repair, and should last many years being constructed with special care as to durability. We feel every confidence of it giving the most complete satisfaction. That our machines will do better sewing than can be done by hand, is evidenced by numerous testimonials, and from many we select and invite attention to a few, as showing

WHAT SOUTHERN PEOPLE SAY:

"Mrs. Jefferson Davis, presents her compliments to Grover & Baker, and takes pleasure in saying that she has used one of their machines for two years, and finds it still in good order, makes a beautiful stitch, and does easily work of any kind."—*Washington, D. C.*

"I have used one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for more than two years, and I do not hesitate to say that it has given entire satisfaction. I sincerely recommend them to all who wish they have their sewing well and quickly done."—*Mrs. Begett Weddacombe, Washington, D. C.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than surpassed my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best sewing machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*L. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"I take pleasure in saying that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has fully sustained my expectations, and, after a trial of more than a year, I am so well pleased with it that I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends."—*Mrs. W. H. Rittenhouse, Georgetown, D. C.*

"I am very much pleased with my sewing machine; if I could not get another, I would not take ten times what it cost me. It more than realizes my most sanguine expectations."—*C. R. Nash, Camden C. H., S. C.*

"The Grover & Baker Machine has fully equalled my expectations. A very important characteristic of the machine is, it is so very simple that any negro of common understanding can manage it. It has been used exclusively by a new servant about six months, and has "been out of order."—*Rev. J. L. Moultrie, Union Springs, Ala.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machine. We have used one more than six months, and it is not only a convenience, but we regard it an indispensable necessity."—*Hon. J. F. Dowdell, La Fayette, Ala.*

"I confess myself delighted with your sewing machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Lydia H. Thompson, Pensacola, Fla.*

"I think you are right, for the best in use, it is far surpassed by the finest fabrics for the heaviest cassimere, and sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. E. Hardin, Louisville, Ky.*

"Inclination and other circumstances having brought under my examination several prominent sewing machines, and led to an acquaintance with their merits, should my opinion be deemed of any value, I would not hesitate to accord the preference to Grover & Baker's."—*Rev. J. C. Blomson, Clayton, Del.*

"Having used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine for two years, and the most satisfactory results, I am entirely satisfied with it. It has never been out of order, and its place could not be supplied. I recommend it as combining more advantages than any other."—*Mrs. Chesley, wife of Rev. Dr. Chesley, Prince George County, Md.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine to the public. It has given every satisfaction in my family, and I consider it one of the most reliable machines in use—not only for its strength—but simplicity, and not being liable to get out of order. I would like to see others purchase one of them in preference to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Simon Stone, Norfolk, Va.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This machine can be adapted from the finest cassimere to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautiful than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mr. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in recommending the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine over all others in use. Mine is the only Grover & Baker in this vicinity; but I hope long to see one in every family. I am happy to give my entire favor Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We have used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in our shop for three years past, and find it perfectly practicable, easily kept in order, and adapted to various kinds of work in a tailor's shop. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. A. Broke & Co., Columbus, Ga.*

"Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine has been performed fully equal to representation. My negro clothes were made with it last fall, and again this spring; and the clothes for winter are now being made with it. The coarsest kerseys, lowells, denims, etc., were used for the clothes. It has been used on many fine articles, such as calicoes, etc., for family wear. I am perfectly satisfied with it, and would not deprive it for three years the cost of it."—*Hon. Judge McGuire, of La.*

"I have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and has sewed plantation work perfectly. I have influenced four friends to buy them; all are perfectly satisfied and would not give them up at any price, if they were unable to obtain others."—*Mrs. Caldwell, New Orleans.*

OFFICE OF EXHIBITION AND SALE: 406 Broadway, New York; 181 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; Mechanics' Institute, Richmond; 241 King Street, Charleston; 41 St. Francis Street, Mobile; 111 Franklin Street, New Orleans; 104 Fourth Street, Louisville; 4 Hilliard Black, Lexington; 124 North Fourth Street, St. Louis; Thomas P. Stovall, Augusta, Agent for Georgia; Mrs. C. Branard, Galveston, Agent for Texas.

R. A. MURPHY, Agent, Salisbury, N. C.

June 25, 1860.

SPECIAL NOTICE.



3000 lbs. Blue Stone. 3000 lbs. HENDERSON & ENNIS.

50 Bushels Clover Seeds. 50 lbs. HENDERSON & ENNIS.

240 Thermometers for Curing Tobacco. From 210 to 240, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNIS.

10,000 Pure White Lead in Oil. HENDERSON & ENNIS.

1000 Pure Linseed Oil. HENDERSON & ENNIS.

10 Bbls. Tanners' Oil. 40 For sale by HENDERSON & ENNIS.

1840 Medicinal French Brandy. Given up by judges to be the best ever brought to this market, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNIS.

Fluid and Kerosene Oil. By the gallon or barrel, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNIS.

Spirits Turpentine. By the gallon or barrel, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNIS.

Varnishes. Japan, Damar, Furniture, and Leather Varnishes, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNIS.

Electric Machines. HENDERSON & ENNIS.

Five Jars Quicksilver. For sale by HENDERSON & ENNIS.

Teas. Golden Chop, Choice Imperia, Choice and Fine Young Hyson Teas, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNIS.

Books. DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Cigars from \$7.50 to \$40 per 1000, For sale by HENDERSON & ENNIS.

25 Lbs. Gum Opium, Turkey. For sale by HENDERSON & ENNIS.

Thompsonian Medicines Always on hand, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNIS.

10 oz. Sulphate Morphine. At a low price, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNIS.

25 Lbs. Gum Opium, Turkey. For sale by HENDERSON & ENNIS.

Thompsonian Medicines Always on hand, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNIS.

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